



T U E S D A Y, JULY 28, 1767.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, April 9, 1767.

Cinque gran nemici da pace, habitano con esso noi; cioè l'avaritia, l'ambitione, l'invidia, l'ira, & la superbia: se detti inimici si mandassero in esilio, regeneribba senza dubio tra noi pace perpetua.
PETRARCH.

THENS had her orators. They did her sometimes a great deal of good, at other times a great deal of harm; the latter particularly when they prevailed advising the Sicilian war, under the burthen and losses of which war that flourishing state sunk, and never again recovered itself.

To the harangues of the populace among the ancients, succeeded among the moderns your writers of political pamphlets and news-papers, and your coffee-house talkers.

It is remarkable that soldiers by profession, men truly and unquestionably brave, seldom advise war but in cases of extreme necessity. While mere rhetoricians, tongue pads and scribes, timid by nature, or from their little boddily exercise, deficient in those spirits that give real courage, are ever bawling for war on the most trifling occasions, and seem the most blood-thirsty of mankind.

At this present juncture, when we have scarce had time to breathe, after a war the most general and most expensive both of blood and treasure Europe was ever involved in, we have three sets of orators, who are labouring, by exasperating us against our friends, to engage us in three new wars, viz. a war with Portugal, a war with Holland, and a war with our own colonies. As to the two first of these wars, I shall not dispute the prudence or the justice of them. I suppose no Englishman can doubt, that if the Hollanders did our grandfathers an injury about 150 years ago, whatever friendship there has been between us since, we may, whenever we think fit, revenge it; and that if the Portuguese buy cloth cheaper of the French than they can of us, we have a right to drub them till they are willing to give us the preference. Allowing then that we are strong enough to beat both Holland and Portugal, cause or no cause, with all the friends and allies they can both muster, and all the enemies such a conduct may draw upon our hands, and that the Dutch too will probably lend us money enough to pay the expence, I would only submit it to consideration, whether there may not be some small convenience in being the mean while at peace with ourselves, and finding some other way of settling matters between our late ministers and colonists than cutting of throats.

Every step is now taking to enrage us against America. Pamphlets and news-papers fly about, and coffee-houses ring with lying reports of its being in rebellion. Force is called for. Fleets and troops should be sent. Those already there should be called in from the distant posts, and quartered on the capital towns. The principal people should be brought here and hanged, &c.—And why?

Why!—Do you ask why?

Yes. I beg leave to ask why?

Why they are going to throw off the government of this country, and set up for themselves.

Pray how does that appear?

Why, are they not all in arms?

No. They are all in peace.

Have they not refused to make the compensation to the sufferers by the late riots, that was required of them by government here?

No. They have made ample satisfaction. Which, by the way, has not been done here to the sufferers by your own riots.

Have they not burnt the custom-house?

No. That story is an absolute invented lie, without the least foundation.

Have they not refused to comply with an act of parliament for quartering of troops? And have they not sent a petition to government for taking off the restraint on their trade, and so to overthrow the navigation-act?

Allowing that the assembly of one colony, New-York, has refused to comply with that act, and that some merchants of that one colony have dared to petition, and that refusing and petitioning are high treason; are five and twenty colonies to be punished for the crime of one?

But let us consider coolly the nature of this act, of this refusal, and of this petition.

The act was a production of the same administration that made the stamp-act, and was probably intended to facilitate the awing the colonies into a submission to it. For that purpose there was in the bill, when first brought in, a clause to empower the officers of the army to quarter soldiers on private houses in America. This clause being strongly opposed, was omitted; and the act only required the hiring of empty houses, barns, &c. for the troops, where they were to be furnished with firing, candles, bedding, utensils to dress victuals, five pints of small beer or cyder, or half a pint of rum per man per diem, and some other articles, without paying any thing for the same, but the expence to be borne by the province.

There is no other way to raise money in a province, but by the assembly's making an act or law for that purpose. This is therefore to be considered as a law made here, directing that the assembly in America should make another law. The propriety of this proceeding has by some been doubted, they having been of opinion that an assembly is a

kind of little parliament in America, not an executive officer of government, and as such obliged to obey and execute orders; that it is in its nature a deliberative body; its members are to consider such matters as come before them; and when a law is proposed, they are to weigh well its utility, necessity, propriety, possibility or practicability, and determine on the whole according to their judgments. If they were obliged to make laws right or wrong, in obedience to a law made by a superior legislature, they would be of no use as a parliament, their nature would be changed, their constitution destroyed. Indeed the act of parliament itself seems sensible of this;—for in other acts where a duty is enjoined to be performed by any person, it has always been usual to appoint a penalty on neglect or refusal, and direct the mode of recovering or inflicting that penalty. But nothing of this kind is, or indeed well could be, in this act of parliament, with respect to what is required of the assemblies. It was therefore looked upon in America merely as a requisition, which the assemblies were to consider, and to comply with or decline, in the whole or in part, as it might happen to suit the different circumstances and abilities of different colonies. Accordingly Pennsylvania, where but few troops generally are, complied readily with the whole. But New-York, through which all the troops usually pass and repass, between Britain and the French conquests, conceived the burthen of the whole would be too great for them, and therefore complied only with a part of the requisition, and in an address to their governor gave their reasons couched in the most decent and respectful terms.

To many persons, indeed, the principal of the act seems wrong. It is hard, say they, to assign a good reason why soldiers should, in any part of the King's dominions, be furnished with any thing for nothing. There is always a pay-master with them. Why should they not pay for all they have? 'Tis otherwise a partial burthen on the places where they happen to be, and therefore unjust. In Britain this burthen is only thrown on inn-keepers, and may be considered as a tax on that employment, which they however can exonerate themselves of, by higher bills on their customers, and so spread the tax more equally. But one colony that happens to be so oppressed, has no means of laying part of their burthen on another colony, that from its situation is generally exempted.

Our coffee-house orators, however, would have it declared, that this refusal of full compliance with the act is REBELLION, and to be punished accordingly. A rare proceeding this would be, to make a law requiring something to be done that is new, not expressing what the offence shall be of refusing to comply with it, or what the punishment; and after the offence is committed, then to name the one and declare the other! The first instance, I believe, of this kind, in legislation; and would look not so much like making of laws, as making of traps for the subject. This is, besides, a new kind of Rebellion. It used to be thought Rebellion consisted in doing something; but this is a Rebellion that consists in not doing something, or in doing nothing. If every man who neglects or refuses to comply with an act of parliament is a rebel, I am afraid we have many more rebels among us than we were aware. Among others, they that have not registered the weight of their plate, and paid the duty, are all rebels; and these, I think, are not a few: To whom may be added the acting rebels that wear French silks and cambricks.

As to the petition mentioned above, it is, I have been informed, from a number of private persons, Merchants of New-York, stating their opinion, that several restraints in the Acts of Trade laid on the Commerce of the Colonies, are not only prejudicial to the Colonies, but to the Mother Country. They give their reasons for this opinion. Those reasons are to be judged of here. If they are found to be good and well supported by facts, one would think that instead of censure, those Merchants might deserve thanks. If otherwise, the petition may be laid aside. Petitioning is not rebellion. The very nature of a petition acknowledges the power it petitions to, and the subjection of the petitioner.

But, in party views, mole-hills are often magnified to mountains. And when the wolf is determined on a quarrel with the lamb, up stream or down stream, 'tis all one; pretences are easily found or made, reason and justice are out of the question.

A FRIEND TO BOTH COUNTRIES.

REFLECTIONS ON PREJUDICE.

AMONG the various Errors into which human Nature is liable to fall, there are some which People of a true Understanding are perfectly sensible of in themselves; yet, either wanting a Strength of Resolution to break through what by long Custom is become habitual, or being of too indolent a Temper to endeavour an Alteration, still persist to act in Contradiction to the Dictates of even their own Reason and Judgment.

What we call Prejudice or Prepossession, is certainly that which stands foremost in the Rank of Fraillities.—It is the great Ringleader of almost all the Mistakes we are guilty of, whether in the Sentiments of our Hearts, or the Conduct of our Actions.

As Milk is the first Aliment of the Body, so Prejudice is the first Thing given to the Mind to feed upon.—No sooner does the thinking Faculty begin to shew itself, than Prejudice mingles with it, and spoils its Operations.—Whatever we are then either taught, or happen of ourselves to like or dislike, we, for the most Part, continue to like or dislike to our Life's End. So difficult is it to eradicate, in Age, that Tendency we imbibed in our Youth,

It is this fatal Propensity which blinds, as it were, our Reason in Chains, and will not suffer it to look abroad, or exert any of its Powers:—Hence are our Conceptions bounded;—our Notions meanly narrow;—our Ideas, for the most Part, unjust;—and our Judgment shamefully led astray.

The brightest Rays of Truth in vain shine out upon us, when Prejudice has shut our Eyes against it:—We are rendered by it wholly incapable of examining any Thing, and take all upon Trust that it presents to us.

This not only makes us liable to be guilty of Injustice, ill Nature, and ill Manners to others, but also insensible of what is owing to ourselves; we run with all our Might from a real and substantial Good, and court a Phantom, a Name, a Nothing.—We mistake Infamy for Renown, and Ruin for Advantage: In fine, wherever a strong Prejudice prevails, all is sure to go amiss.

What I would be understood to mean by the Word Prejudice, is not that liking or disliking which naturally arises on the Sight of any new Object presented to us. As for Example, We may happen to fall into the Company of two Persons equally deserving, and equally Strangers to us, and with neither of whom we either have, or expect to have, the least Concern; yet shall we have, in Spite of us, and without being able to give any Reason for it, greater good Wishes for the one than the other.—But this is occasioned by that Sympathy and Antipathy which, I think it is very plain, Nature has implanted in all created Beings whatsoever.

This, therefore, is what we call Fancy, and far different from that Prejudice I am speaking of, and which indeed enters chiefly through the Ears. When our Notions of Persons and Things which we of ourselves know nothing of, are guided, and our Approbation or Disapprobation of them excited merely by what we are told of them, and which afterwards we can never be convinced is unjust, and persevere in an Opinion which no Proofs of Merit or Demerit can exchange; then it is that we may be said to be governed by that settled Prepossession so dangerous to the World, and to our own Characters, Interest, and Happiness; for the other is light, volatile, and of little Consequence.

A very learned Author calls this unhappy impulse 'the Jaundice of the Mind,' and I think there cannot be a more just Comparison; for, as the Poet says,

As all seems yellow to the jaundic'd Eye,

So, we may truly add,

All takes from Prejudice's Taint its dye.

Could we once divest ourselves of the Prepossession we have received, forget all the Stories we have been told, and examine all Things with the unbiassed Eye of Reason, how widely different from what they at present seem would most of them be found?

I am very sensible that this is a Task extremely difficult; because the greatest Mistake of all that Prejudice makes us guilty of, is that of mistaking that Enemy to Reason for Reason.—We look on its Dictates as the Dictates of Truth, and think we should sin both against Reason and Truth, if we were not strenuous in adhering to what we imagine is Right.

We are all of us too apt to imagine we know ourselves, when, in fact, there is nothing in the whole World to which we are greater Strangers. Hard it is to be perfectly acquainted with the Heart of a Person we converse with, who can yet form by his Actions, his Words, or even his Looks, a more true Judgment of it, than of our own.

And how, indeed, should it be otherwise? Prejudice begets Passion, and Passion insensibly blinds our Eyes, and shuts our Ears against every Thing that offers to contradict it.

That Passion especially which is excited this Way, is infinitely of the worst Sort, because all others, be they ever so headstrong and tenacious for a Time, will at length grow cool, and by Degrees subside; but Prejudice keeps the Fire of Obstinacy eternally alive, and kindling fresh Fuel for its support, renders it rather more strong than any Way diminished, or less fierce by Age.

Yet, blind as we are to this Error in ourselves, how quicksighted are we to discover, and how ready to laugh at it in other People? Applauding our own Strength of Reason, and vain of a superior Sense of Things, a Person who is prejudiced, though he should happen to be on the Side of Truth, is the perpetual Subject of our Ridicule, and often it proves, that he who thinks himself most free from it, is in Reality more guilty than the very Man he condemns for it.

To be plain, the World is wholly governed by Prejudice; and I think it scarce possible to find any one Person, whose better Judgment is not in a greater or less Degree, perverted by it.

How vain then, and impertinent, will some of my Readers say, are any Animadversions on it? Why any Pains taken to decry and rail against an Emotion, which is inherent in our Nature, and therefore not to be avoided?

To which I beg Leave to answer, that it is only inherent to our Nature, as Custom, which indeed is second Nature, has made it so, but not born with us, nor are we, by any Laws of Fatality, subjected to it.

It is only to the first Impressions the Soul receives, that these indelible Marks of Partiality I have mentioned, and which we see every where, are entirely owing: The unhappy Tendency is not therefore, properly speaking, our own, but infused into us by others; and though, notwithstanding it afterwards becomes so powerful as to put into Subjection all those nobler Faculties, which are indeed the Gift of Heaven, yet is it still but the Depravity of human Nature, not Nature itself.

Parents, who are possessed with a strong Opinion of any Thing themselves, are sure to instil it into the Minds of their Children, and so render Prejudice hereditary; whereas, if

The young Mind were left to itself, Reason would have Room to operate, we should examine before we judged, and not condemn, or applaud, but at the Cause deserved.

Whoever is intrusted with the Care of Youth, as Parents are by Nature, and Governors, Tutors, and Preceptors, by Commission from them, should, methinks, endeavour rather to calm than excite any violent Emotions in their Pupils: They should convince them that nothing but Virtue is truly worthy of an Ardency of Love or Ambition, and that Vice alone ought to be held in Abhorrence.

This would be a laudable Prejudice! a Prejudice which would go Hand in Hand with Reason, and secure to us that Peace and Happiness which all other Prejudices are sure to destroy.

What sad Effects have not many Kingdoms experienced by the hereditary Prejudice between two powerful Families, who have hated each other because their Forefathers did so? As, for Example, the Guelphs and Gibellines of Italy; the Maris and Matelli of old Rome, and the Barons Wars of England.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbados) JUNE 26.

ON Tuesday the 9th Instant, being the Day appointed for holding the Court of Grand Sessions for the Body of this Island, the Honourable John Gittens, Esq; Chief Justice, proceeded to Church in the usual State; and after an excellent Discourse suitable to the Occasion, which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Robert Brathwaite, the Court being sat, the following Charge was given by him to the Grand Jury:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

AS Custom has made it necessary to address you on this Occasion, I think I cannot use it to a better Purpose than to remind you of the End for which you are now called here.

It must afford a very particular Satisfaction to you and all good Men to be sensible that we live under a Government where wholesome and necessary Laws are provided for the Punishment of Wickedness and Vice, and the Maintenance of true Religion and Virtue; the Preservation of which Government, and the due Execution of these our excellent Laws, is the Business of this our present Meeting, and in this Service you bear a very particular Part; for, although the Commission of Oyer and Terminer is directed to us who are of the Bench, whereby we are authorized to proceed according to the Laws and Customs of the Land; yet we who are Judges at this Time cannot proceed without the Aid and Ministry of you, Gentlemen, who are of the Grand Jury, your Presentment being the Key that opens and shuts the Proceedings of the Court in every public Offence. You are therefore, Gentlemen, chosen out of the Body of the Island to represent every particular Member thereof, and for their Service you are summoned to appear here this Day.

The solemn Oath you have just now taken, will, in a great Measure, instruct you in the Nature of your Duty, and ought to be your chief Motive to the due Performance of it; for, without your Inquisition and Presentment, no Misdemeanor can be brought to his Answer.

My knowledge of you, Gentlemen, will not suffer me for a Moment to doubt your Discharge of the Trust now reposed in you with Care, Diligence, and Integrity, as becomes good Men and good Subjects.

If in the Course of this Session any Difficulties shall arise, his Majesty's Attorney-General (whose long Experience fully enables him, and whose Candour and Love of Justice always prompts him) will, on Application to him for that Purpose, remove such Difficulties, and instruct you in what is proper to be done.

But, Gentlemen, as I embrace this Opportunity of reminding you of the Happiness we enjoy in common with our Fellow-Subjects under our most gracious Sovereign, remarkable for his Piety, Justice, and Clemency; so give me Leave at the same Time to exult with you on the Happiness we of this Island in particular enjoy under the mild Administration of his Honour the President.

His Virtues as a private Man; the Zeal he has always shewn for the Good of this Island; his Knowledge of our Laws and Constitution, improved by a long and steady Attention to the Affairs of the Public; his unwearied Assiduity in the Discharge of the several Offices of Magistrate, Representative of the People, and Member of his Majesty's Council; not only inspired us with the most sanguine Hopes, but have continued to us that Happiness we have enjoyed since he has been called to fill the Seat of Government. How much our Interest and Welfare have been his grand Object, must (among many other Instances) very strikingly appear in his extraordinary Diligence, and his ready Concurrence with the Legislature, on a late very interesting Occasion, wherein the Well-being, public Credit, and Prosperity of this Island were so essentially concerned.

I will not, Gentlemen, take up your Attention for a longer Time, but dismiss you to the Business of the Day.

To the Honourable SAMUEL ROUS, Esq; President of his Majesty's Council, and Commander in Chief of the Island of Barbados,

The humble ADDRESS of the GRAND JURY at the General Sessions of the Peace held for the Body of this Island, the 9th, 10th, and 11th Days of June, 1767.

May it please your Honour,

TO praise what is excellent, is a Debt we owe the Public; and to withhold it now when Occasions offers to address your Honour, would be Ingratitude in us; for, if the general Voice of the People is to be credited, you must be happy in knowing that your Conduct (since the Government devolved upon you) has confirmed every Expectation that was entertained before your Sphere of Action was thus enlarged.

Your long Attention to public Affairs, and the Knowledge you acquired of them, amply qualified you for the important Trust now in your Hands; and that Rectitude of Heart (for which you have been so justly admired) inclined you to exert that Knowledge in the public Service, whenever called upon. How far you have acted up to this Character, will be best seen in the Part you lately took to establish a Regulation of our Metropolis. After such Activity as this, we cannot doubt but that every Plan which appears to you proper to encourage Trade, and promote the public Good in general, will be equally your Care and Attention. In Assurance of which, we remain, with great Respect,

Your Honour's most dutiful, and
Most obedient humble Servants,
WILLIAM BELGRAVE,
JOHN SMITH, &c. &c.

To the Honourable JOHN GITTENS, Esq; Chief Judge of his Majesty's Court of Grand Sessions held for the Body of this Island, the 9th, 10th, and 11th Days of June, 1767.

The humble ADDRESS of the GRAND JURY of this Island.

May it please your Honour,

THE Business for which we were assembled being now finished, we should think it an unpardonable Omission to quit this Place without first paying our Regards to your Honour, and returning our joint Thanks for your Charge from the Bench; in doing which we are prompted more by Inclination than Custom.

Summoned to appear here, we gave our Attendance with the greater Cheerfulness when we heard the Seat of Justice was to be filled by a Gentleman of your distinguished Character; a Gentleman whose ready Attention to the Constitution of his Country, and whose Virtues in private Life, have not only made him the Object of Esteem, but rendered him truly deserving of every Honour that can be conferred; for to be called a second Time (in so short a Series of Years) to fill a Post of this Consequence, undoubtedly implies great Accomplishments; and whilst it confers Dignity on you, discovers great Discernment in the Honourable Gentlemen who appointed you.

To be acquainted with the Importance of our Office, and made sensible of the good Government under which we have the Happiness to live, we need only advert to your Charge; there we shall discover the Extent of the one, and the good Effects of the other. But to trace that through would intrude upon your Time and Patience, we will therefore beg Leave to subscribe ourselves

Your Honour's most obedient, and
Most humble Servants,
WILLIAM BELGRAVE,
JOHN SMITH, &c. &c.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 28.

SINCE our last the Captains Harrison and Dickinson, arrived here from Barbados, by whom we learn, That the Markets for Provision, Lumber, &c. were very low throughout the West-India Islands.

By Letters from West-Florida we learn, that the Scarcity of Provisions is entirely removed, by the Arrival of several Vessels from the Northern Colonies.

Last Tuesday arrived here from New-Providence, in their Way to Great-Britain, the Hon. James Bradford, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Bahama-Islands, with his Lady and Family.

On Wednesday last, the Sloop Charles-Town, Joseph Durfee, Master, sailed for Rhode-Island, in whom went Passengers, Benjamin Simons, Humphrey Sommers, and George Livingston, Esquires; Messrs. Robert Smyth, John Hurd, Jonathan Badger, Thomas Doughty, and sundry others.—The same Day also sailed for the same Place, the Brig Philadelphia Packet, John Harrison, Master, in whom went the Honourable Daniel Blake, John Izard, and Jacob Motte, jun. Esquires, with their Ladies.

Last Friday Lauchlan McGillivray, Esq; Lieut. Vanderdussen, Mr. Joseph Jacobs, and several others, sailed for New-York, in the Brig Boone, Thomas Gellston, Master.

The same Day arrived here from England and the West-Indies, but last in 24 Days from Penicola, his Majesty's Packet the Hillsborough, Captain Leslie Grove, in whom came Passengers from Jamaica, Richard Gale and Thomas Cosslett, Esquires, Gentlemen of Fortune and Distinction in that Island, who we hear intends to make the Tour of North-America.

Captain Grove from the length of the voyage, being in want of refreshments and other necessities, went to the Havana for a supply, but on attempting to go into the harbour, after applying to the Governor, had two shot fired at him, which were certainly designed to sink him, and had he not immediately put about, a number of cannon ready charged and pointed, would have sent his Majesty's ship to the bottom. The Spaniards said no ship or vessel with British colours should enter that harbour.—This is the third insult the British flag has received at the same place within a few weeks.

We have received the following authentic Account of the Robberies and Cruelties committed by Black, Moon, Anderson, Joyner, Farrel, Watson, &c. Heads of the different Gangs of Robbers, and Horse-Stealers, who infest the Forks of Saludy, Broad and Savannah Rivers: The Number of those Fellows, which are embodied, and under the Command of these notorious Villains, is not known, but they are very numerous.—The following Facts were taken from the unhappy Sufferers, or their Relations who had been to see them, viz.

June 16. They came to the House of Capt. Basford, on Cannon's Creek, about 15 Miles from Beaver Dam, who demanded their Pass; on which one of them presented a Pistol at him, telling him there is war, and shot him through the Breast and Shoulder, and then went off; but returned again in a few Days, and robbed him of all his Horses, Household Furniture, &c. They then proceeded to the House of one Wilson, burned him in a shocking Manner with Light Wood and red hot Irons, and then took from him every Thing of Value he had.

June 23. About 9 at Night, six or eight of the same Gang, (all painted like Indians) rushed into the House of Dennis Hayes, at Beaver Dam, knocked the old Man down, tied his Hands behind his Back, then broke open his Store, and robbed him of Goods to the Amount of Three Thousand Pounds and upwards. Poor Mrs. Hayes, and her Daughter, a Child of about ten Years old, were not exempted from the Barbarity of these vile Miscreants, who treated them worse than the most Savage Indian: Void of every feeling of Humanity, after thus treating them, they took all the Clothing belonging to these unhappy Victims.—They afterwards robbed Charles Kitchen, on Broad River, beat out one of his Wife's Eyes, and then burned the poor Man cruelly.

July 14. Their next Tour was to the House of Gabriel Brown, near Broad River, whom they beat, bruised, and burned, in such a Manner, that his Life is despaired of; after which they took all his Horses, and every thing that was valuable in and about his House.

July 20. About three Miles above Godfrey Fryer's Mill, three of these Villains attacked Mr. Haak, a liver in Charles-Town, and robbed him of what Cash he had about him.

These are only a Part of the many Robberies lately committed by this Gang, which has struck such a Panick among the poor distressed Settlers, that can be easier conceived than expressed; and if some speedy Method is not soon taken to put a stop to such cruel and barbarous Proceedings, the Inhabitants will be obliged to quit their Settlements, and retire to some other Place, where their Lives and Property will be in greater Safety.

MARRIED.] July 19, Benjamin Huger, Esq; to Miss Polly Golightly, Daughter of Culcheth Golightly, Esq;—A very accomplished young Lady, with a Fortune of Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling.

JULY CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD. From
23d. Sloop Polly, Robert Harrison, Barbados
25th. Ship John & Elizabeth, Andrew Cornish, Montserrat
Sloop Benjamin, Nathaniel Dickinson, Barbados

ENTRIES OUTWARD, NONE.
CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE For
21st. Sloop Charlestown, Joseph Durfee, Rhode-Island
Brig Porgey, Jeremiah Bassett, Bermuda
22d. Brig Boone, Thomas Gellston, New-York
Snow Thomas, Richard Bartram, Cowes
23d. Brig Charming Betty, Collin M'Alpine, Dominica
24th. Schooner Good-Intent, Charles Dawson, Penicola
Schooner Ogechie, David Drummond, Georgia
25th. Sloop Duke of Lancaster, David Lamb, St. Kitts

New Advertisements.

AS the Notice we gave last Year, not only in the Gazettes but by Letter, to every Person indebted to us, has been disregarded, excepting by a very few; We now for the LAST TIME, inform all Persons, without Distinction, (but of those whom we promised to wait for Payment until January next) that unless their several and respective Debts are paid, or some other Satisfaction made, they will on the first of September next be put in Suit. No other Notice will be given.

MILES BREWTON,
THO. LOUGHT. SMITH.

N. B. Debts contracted with ROBERT MILLER, & Co. will be sued at the same Time.

RICHARD WALTER, & Co.

At DORCHESTER;

Have just imported in the Live Oak, Capt. Lundberry, from BRISTOL;

A Large Quantity of Negro Cloth, Nails of all Sorts, rich Herefordshire Cyder, and Taunton Ale, &c. &c.—And from LONDON, per the Captains Higgins and Gordon, a complete Assortment of Goods, which will be sold at their Store as above, on the most reasonable Terms.

DAWSON and DUDLEY,

Have just imported in the Live Oak, Capt. Lundberry, from BRISTOL;

A Large Quantity of Negro Cloth, Duffels, Bed Blankets, and Linseys, Steel Corn-Mills, Nails of all Kinds, fine Cyder and Taunton Ale, &c. &c. &c.

Also from London, by the Captains Morris and Coombs; a general and good Assortment of Goods, among which are,

LADIES fashionable Cloaks and Skelleton Hats, Leather mounted and other Fans.—They have two complete Sets of Blacksmith's Tools, consisting of a Bellows, Anvils, Bick Irons, Vices, Files, Screw Plates, Hammers, Tongs, &c. all which will be sold on low Terms, in their Stores at Charles-Town and Monck's Corner.

TO BE SOLD AT THE VENDUE-HOUSE,

On the third Thursday in August, 1767;

THE HOUSE and LAND, in which the Rev. JAMES EDMOND's lived, at Ansonburgh. Any Person that wants to see the House and Land, may apply to Mr. FISHER on the Bay, who has the keys in his possession.

EXCEEDING good WHITE PLAINS, to be sold at EIGHT and a HALF for ONE, ready Money, by PRICE, HEST, & HEAD.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION within six miles of Charles-Town, and three of Hobcaw Ferry, containing about 500 acres of land; 70 of which is extraordinary good rice land, ash and tupelo swamp; about 150 acres of corn land, the rest good timber land of the best yellow pine, and great plenty of other pine for fencing; a good dwelling-house, large barn, out-houses, and a good orchard. It is a very healthy place, conveniently situated upon two landings.—For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber; and give no credit to the reports of a designing person, who would hinder the sale of the land.

DANIEL LEGARE.

WHEREAS we the subscribers, administrators of the estate of the late HENRY PAGETT, deceased, proposed for the benefit of the creditors of the said estate, to have kept the said estate and crop together, till the crop was prepared for market, and then to have sold for a short credit; but as some of the bond creditors rejected our proposal, we are reduced to the necessity of selling immediately.

Therefore, on Tuesday the 18th day of August 1767, will be sold at auction, without reserve, at the plantation of the said deceased, at the River May, the crop on the ground, the Negroes, a parcel of hogs, and other the remaining effects of the said Henry Pagett, deceased; the conditions of sale cash, and the property not to be taken away or altered until the money is paid.—The sale to begin precisely at ten o'clock in the forenoon; but if that day should prove rainy, the sale will be postponed to the next fair day after.

ATKINS & WESTON.

JOHN SCOTT,

HAS just imported in the LIVE OAK, from BRISTOL, WHITE, BLUE, and GREEN PLAINS.

WANTS a Place, a young MAN who writes a middling Hand, but has never been used much to Business. Any Gentleman in want of one where he might have an Opportunity to improve himself, will be agreed with on very easy Terms for one or two Years certain, either for to live in the Town or Country. Enquire of EDWARD GRAHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

A Pinchbeck Watch that will be warranted to go well.—Enquire of the Printer.

St. Thomas's, (St. Croix) December 16, 1766.

RUN-away with, or drove by calms or lee-currents, from Bright's Bay, the south side of St. Croix, on or about the 15th of November last, A BLACK SCHOONER, square stern, Maryland built, burthen about 35 tons, or thereabouts, as appears by her register; the sailed last from Bermuda, and was commanded by one Peter Yates in the year 1765; but when carried away, by MOSES EASTON, who lived at Cape-Fear River, in North-Carolina, or thereabouts: Said EASTON is about five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, and pitted with the small pox; he has no papers belonging to the Schooner except a Danish pass, which is in the name of one William Bell: And as it is apprehended she has been fraudulently carried away by the said EASTON, FIFTY POUNDS reward, and all charges, will be given for apprehending him, which will be paid in gold or silver, by the subscriber.

JOHN GARTON.

WHEREAS often repeated written and personal application has been made for payment of the debts due to BACKHOUSE's TAVERN on the Bay, and almost totally disregarded: And whereas it is impossible to carry on the business of that house without money; so NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That it will be shut up on MONDAY the Tenth of AUGUST; by which day it is hoped all persons indebted thereto, will call and discharge what they respectively owe; and prevent the next application being made by an ATTORNEY at LAW, which otherwise will be as unavoidable, as it is contrary to the inclination, of

BACKHOUSE.

WHEREAS DAVIES and WAYNE, of Charles-Town, Merchants, have assigned over to me, all their Books, Bonds, Notes, Accounts, and other Effects: I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THEREOF, and advise all Persons whatsoever indebted to them, to settle with me very soon, as I intend the middle of next Month, to begin to put every Debt in suit, as fast as I can make them out.

I also give the same Notice, to all Persons indebted to the Estates of ANDREW JOHNSTON, and THOMSON and HUNTER, deceased, late Merchants of this Province. July 27, 1767.

ROBERT RAPER.



To be sold at publick Vendue, on Tuesday the 4th Day of August, 1767;

The SLOOP POLLY,

(New-Providence built)

ROBERT HARRISON, Master;

Now lying at MOTTE's Wharf;

WHERE the Inventory may be seen.—For farther Particulars, enquire of

ROBERT RAPER.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from my plantation at Goose-Creek, the 2d instant, at night, the following HORSES, viz. A grey HORSE about 14 hands and a half high, with a blackish main and tail, and branded H M.—Also, a large black HORSE, a pacer, upwards of 14 hands and a half high, with a star and snip in his face, one hind foot white, and branded N on the mounting shoulder, and on the near buttock I A.—Also a light bay HORSE, upwards of 14 hands and a half high, has a white hoof on his hinder left foot, and branded on the near buttock R; and a small dark bay HORSE, with a bow main and bob tail; branded with I C, or A C, or both.—TWO DOLLARS will be given for each of the said horses, delivered at the said plantation: And a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid to any person, upon the offender or offenders being found guilty of the felony, who will give information of their being stolen. July 24, 1767.

HENRY MIDDLETON.

RUN-AWAY from one of my plantations at Combahee, about the beginning of April last, a Negro fellow named **KOULICAN;** He is a tall, slim, black fellow, a cooper by trade, and lately belonged to LUKE STOUTENBURGH, Esq: He is well known at Goose-Creek, John's-Island, and Athepool; and has a wife at the plantation at Cane-Acres, belonging to Capt. TAYLOR's estate, where it is likely he is harboured.—Whoever will apprehend the said fellow, and deliver him to the Warden of the Work-House in Charles-Town, shall have TEN POUNDS reward.

July 27, 1767.

HENRY MIDDLETON.

For FREIGHT,

To any Part of EUROPE, to the NORTHWARD, or WEST-INDIES;

The Brigantine ROACH, WILLIS MORGAN, Master; (BERMUDIAN BUILT)

SHE is a very handy Vessel, burthen about 500 Barrels of Rice, and will sail as soon as full. For Freight or Passage, (having good Accommodations) apply to DANIEL JENNINGS, at Mr. George Smith's. July 27, 1767.

THE Commissioners for building a Church in the Parish of St. John's, Berkley County, intend to build the same on a Plan of 60 by 40 Feet in the Clear, three Bricks thick in the Foundation, and two and a half in the Wall, and 17 Feet high above Ground. Any Person suitable to undertake the finishing and completing the whole Work, are desired to send in their Proposals to either of the Commissioners as soon as possible.

NATHANIEL BROUGHTON,
PETER BROUGHTON,
JAMES CORDES, jun.
EDWARD HARLESTON.

July 27, 1767.

THOMAS FULLALOVE,

TAKES this public method of acquainting his friends, masters of vessels, shop retailers, and others, that he has at his house, opposite Mr. Marley's, in King-street, all sorts of TALLOW CANDLES, dipt or mold; also the best of green MIRTLE WAX CANDLES, and genuine SOAP, which he will dispose of, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

MICHELIE & ROBERTSON,

Have imported, in the Mary, Capt. Gordon, from London, and in the Live-Oak, Capt. Lundberry, from Bristol;

A large and compleat Assortment of Goods, Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms at their store in Broad-Street: Among which are,

GREAT variety of Irish linens, India and English chints, printed linens, Turkey burdets, India persians, plain and corded dimity, humburs, very neat Bengal stripes, womens and girls pack-thread and turn flays, flower'd, spotted, and plain lawns and cambricks, white sarinet, alamide, neat striped lutefrings, tobin'd ditto, black, blue, crimson and white and flower'd satin, crow-colour'd poplin,—great variety of fashionable ribbons and fans, French gloves and mitts, black and colour'd bombazine, fine 6-4th muslin for ladies aprons, mens and womens silk, cotton and thread hose, womens fashionable hats and bonnets, mens fine beaver hats, ladies riding hats with gold button and loop, boys white ditto, fashionable broad cloths and sagethies with trimmings, gold and silver Prussian garters, linseed oil and paints, window and sheet glass, hand and short pipes, 1, 2, and 3 gallon jugs, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. clout and clasp nails, mill saws, carpenters tools.—Also white, blue and green plains, and striped duffels, and compleat sets of table and tea china.

JOHN WILLAN,

HAS opened a cellar under Mr. Isaac Waldron's, in Broad-Street, where he intends carrying on the WINE TRADE in all its branches.—Those gentlemen who are kind enough to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being served with the best of liquors, and (as he intends dealing for CASH only) upon the most reasonable terms.

N. B. At present he sells Madera wine at 17 s. 6d. and Vidonia ditto at 15s. per gallon; and good Holland gin at 30s. per gallon; with exceeding fine Dorchester beer at 5s. and porter at 4s. the dozen; Jamaica, West-India, and Northward rum, also sold by him very cheap.

Just imported, a large, valuable, and general Assortment Of well bought Irish Linens,

OF the best quality and fabrick, being all bought of the manufactures when brown, and carefully attended to while bleaching; a large quantity of Yorkshire flat linens, fit for sheeting; low priced garlix, exceeding good dowlas, Irish oznaburgs, brown and white hinderlands, brown flannels or hollandes, some bundles of hempen and flaxen Russia linens, and a few pieces of rolls, with a great variety of printed linens and cottons; long and clear lawns, muslins, lawn handkerchiefs; men and womens cotton, thread, and silk hose; ditto neat shoes and pumps, green silk umbrellas, breaches pieces, men's fine hats at £. 3 each; a large number of good stuff shoes, at 30s. a pair; about 1200 yards of purple linen and purple copper-plates, of an exceeding good quality and neat patterns, from 10s. to 28s. 9d. the yard, with many other articles, which will be sold ten per cent. under the common advance, with the advantage of 5 per cent. being allowed in the purchase of them for prompt payment, and no charge of commissions, being bought of the manufactures with cash, and to be sold at a new brick store in Beadon's-alley, by

JOHN DAVIES.

The advantages in the choice of the above goods, with the still greater allowance that will be made in taking a quantity, afford good and reasonable terms for those to supply themselves who purchase with cash to sell again.

N. B. A very great Variety of new Articles, just arrived in Capt. Gordon.



TO BE LET,

AND entered upon the first Day of November next, the STORES and CELLARS in Tradd-street, now occupied by Mr. JOHN EDWARDS.—Enquire of GABRIEL MANIGAULT.

TO BE SOLD,

A New Pettiauger, that will carry near 80 Barrels of Rice;—she is now on the Stocks at Trott's Point, and may be finished in a Month or six Weeks.—For Particulars, enquire of the Printer.



TO BE LET,

AND may be entered the beginning of November, the DWELLING-HOUSE and STORES in TRADD-STREET, now possessed by Messrs. CROFT and DART. Enquire of BENJAMIN DART.

JOHN GILES,

Just arrived in the Ship Mary, Capt. Gordon, from London; has brought with him, chosen by himself on the spot;

A General assortment of European and East-India goods, proper for the present and approaching season; which will be sold at the usual credit, and on very moderate terms for cash; exceeding good bohea tea at 30s. per lb. and the finest hyson ditto at £. 6 s; with wines, rum, brandy, arrack, geneva, London sugar, salt, &c. as usual.—By the package, fine and low priced Scotch linens, sheeting ditto, britannias, oznaburgs, 3-4th checks, table-cloths and check handkerchiefs, for a very low advance, for cash or short credit, at his store in Elliott-street.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER for a plantation on Simmons's Island, who understands the management of stock and planting provisions; he (bringing a good recommendation) may meet with proper encouragement, on applying to THOMAS SMITH, on the Bay, in Charles-Town, or JAMES SIMMONS, on John's-Island. July 25, 1767.

BROUGHT to me to be tolled, a sorrel horse, 14 hands high, branded on the near buttock something like a P; with a small piece taken out of his ear; a slip of white down his nose: Also a large brown horse, branded on the shoulder B, and buttock H; one hind foot white, grey hairs in his tail, a mark on his thigh like the rub of a rope or vine. The owners may apply and prove their property, before

July 20, 1767.

CHARLES CANTEY, J. P.

BLAKE and TRENCH,

TAKES this method of informing the publick, that they have opened (on the Bay, opposite to Mr. Bull's office) an OIL and COLOUR SHOP, where they carry on the painting and glazing business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms.

They likewise sell OILS and COLOURS for cash, at the lowest profits.—Gentlemen who chuse to employ them, may depend on having their work done in the gentlest, most elegant, and best manner, and the materials used in their work are of the most durable colours.



RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, a Negro man named WANNY, formerly belonging to Mr. Gaddin, and afterwards to Mr. James Mathewes, deceased: He is an artful, plausible fellow, and for near 6 years passed as a free man at the Chickasaw, where he was taken about six months ago; he had on an old blue jacket, oznaburgs shirt and trousers, and a hat. TEN POUNDS will be given to whoever delivers him to the Warden of the Work-house, or to

WILLIAM DRAYTON.



ABSENTED from my school last week, a Negro fellow named **YOUNG DOMINA;**

Well known in town. Any person apprehending him, and delivering him to the Warden of the Work-house, shall have Five Pounds reward, from GEORGE SOMMERS.

I Forewarn all persons to credit my wife TABITHA SEALY, for any sum on my account, without a written order from me, as I absolutely declare I will not pay any debt contracted by her. As witness my hand, this eleventh day of July, 1767.

WILLIAM SEALY, jun.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber in Charles-Town, out of Mr. Benjamin Hawes's yard, on Saturday the 6th instant, a bright bay gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the mounting shoulder something like SCB in one, long main, and long dock'd, and is a natural pacer. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. James Cordes, sen. in St. John's parish, or to Mr. Benjamin Hawes, in Charles-Town, shall receive Five Pounds reward, from

ROBERT LITTLE.

St. John's, June 20, 1767.

6w.

BROUGHT TO THE WORK-HOUSE,

July 22. A new Negro fellow, who calls himself Belfass, and says his master's name is Bobby; he is about five feet six inches high, full faced, and has the mark of a shot on his left thigh, which he says was done by his master; has on an old white Negro cloth jacket and yellow breeches; and was taken up at Mr. Ball's plantation, Silk-Hope.

In the COMMONS HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, the 14th Day of April, 1767.

ORDERED, THAT publick Notice be given in the Gazette, to the Constables who have, or may have, any Demands against the Publick of this Province, for conveying Malefactors to Goal; that they do deliver in, to the Publick Treasurer, at the Time they apply for the Payment of their Fees for the said Service, a distinct and particular Account of their respective Demands, certified by the Magistrates by whom the Prisoners were committed: And also, that the Magistrates do certify the Number of computed Miles the said Constables may respectively travel to Charles-Town, from the Place or Places from whence the said Malefactors were taken and committed.

By Order of the House, THO. FARR, jun. Clerk.

BRUNSWICK, (North-Carolina) May 18, 1767. **W**HEREAS one JAMES DEADMAN, born at or near Andover, in the County of Bucks, in England, by Trade a Taylor, came over to America, a Soldier, about the Year 1745; was wounded in a Fray between him and his Officer at Cape-Fear, in this Province, whereby he was disabled in one of his Arms, which was afterwards cured by Doctor JAMES FERGUS, and he again followed the Trade of a Taylor. He is supposed at this Time to be about the Age of Forty.—If the above-mentioned James Deadman is living, he is hereby desired to come or send immediate Notice thereof to JOSEPH GOLDWIN, at his Store in Brunswick, (Cape-Fear) who will inform him of something greatly to his Advantage.



STOLEN or STRAYED, from Mrs. WRAGG's pasture, near the Quarter-House, a bright bay HORSE, branded on the mounting buttock with a large W; his two hind feet white, a little above the fetlocks; and about 7 years old. Whoever takes up, and delivers said horse to the subscriber, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward.

JOHN WRAGG.



THE HOUSE in Friend- street, now possessed by Mr. Creighton, and the Tenement adjoining Mr. Hutchinson's, in the same Street, both belonging to Mr. Samuel Brailsford, are to be sold: Whoever may incline to purchase will be informed of the Terms by applying to his Attorney. JOHN CHAPMAN.

On Thursday the 6th Day of August next, will be sold at the House of the late Mr. DANIEL STENT, deceased, on James-Island;

ALL the estate of the deceased, consisting of three Negroes, one a very valuable house-wench; household furniture, a cow, hogs, poultry, &c. The sale will begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the conditions will be made known.—All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are requested to make payment immediately: And those having any demands, are earnestly desired to make the same known before the day of sale, to

ISAAC RIVERS, Administrator.

* Advertisements omitted this Week for want of Room, will have due Regard paid them in our next.

TO BE SOLD,
By **JOSEPH WILLIAMS,**
In **ELLIOTT-STREET;**
A Chest of the very best HYSON TEA;
at Five Pounds Ten Shillings per Pound, and a considerable Abatement to any Person who will take a Quantity.

TO BE SOLD,
A Lot of LAND, joining Mr. William Hall's in Meeting-street, containing 40 Feet in Front, and 200 in Depth. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may treat with WILLIAM WAYNE, at the Corner of Tradd-street in Church-street.

TO BE SOLD,
ABOUT Two Hundred Head of tame good CATTLE.
Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase, may treat with Col. BENJAMIN SINGELLTON, Mr. ANDREW BROUGHTON, or **THOMAS SINGELLTON.**

WANTED,
AN industrious House-keeper, chiefly to wait on young Ladies, and look after Negroes.—A Character will be required.—Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,
AN OVERSEER, that can be well recommended, to manage a rice plantation, about nine miles from Charles-Town, and a Stock.—Apply either here, or on John's Island, (but not without a recommendation) to LUKE STOUTENBURGH.

ANY Person that is willing to undertake to fill up a piece of Land on the South of my House on the Bay, where the Brick Wall is, is desired to come and agree with
GEORGE SOMMERS.

PERDRIAU and FABRE,
Now SELLING OFF,
THEIR remaining STOCK of GOODS
on Hand, at EIGHT for ONE, CASH; consisting of many useful Articles.—Any Person inclinable to take the Whole, may have them on reasonable Terms.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with well furnished ROOMS and BOARD, at my House in King-street, near Broad-street.
WILLIAM MASSEY.

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE NEW-YORK MADERA WINE,
to be sold at the first Cost,
By **Thomas Loughton Smith.**

JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA, GERMAN-TOWN manufactured fine THREAD STOCKINGS;
The durability of which proves them to be the cheapest Sort that can be bought; to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store in Broad-street, next Door to Mr. Lockwood's, Watch-maker.
WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.
N. B. A small Quantity of Alapens, Derfateens, Sags, Barragons, Thickets, &c. to be sold at Eight for One.

THE subscriber, deluded in what he expected from his former advertisements, GIVES THIS LAST NOTICE, That all accounts unpaid by the last day of July, shall indistinctly be put in suit; which, however reluctant it may be to him, it is not morally possible to him to excuse.

He also again, and again, gives this public notice, that he will not be accountable for any debts whatsoever, unless contracted by himself personally, or a written order from under his hand.
JOHN DE LAHOWE.

To be sold at public Auction,
On Wednesday the 26th day of August, 1767, at the Plantation of the late Mrs. REBECCA GRIMBALL, deceased, at Euhaw, Indian Land;

PART of the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of four Negroes, a stock of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry; household furniture, a riding chair, and plantation tools.—The conditions of sale is CASH, the property not to be altered till the money is paid, to
JOHN GRIMBALL, Executor.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR, and BAR IRON, to be sold by
GODFREY and GADSDEN,
WHO have a HOUSE and STORES on the Bay to LET, well fitted up, and convenient for Business, now occupied by Messrs. GUERIN and WILLIAMSON, near the Watch-House.

MARIA WARWELL,
INTENDING shortly to depart this province, desires all persons to whom she is indebted, to bring in their accounts in order to be paid; and requests the favour of those indebted to her to make immediate payment: And while she waits for a postage, will be much obliged to those who will employ her, in mending in the neatest and most durable manner, all sorts of useful and ornamental china, viz. beakers, tureens, jars, vases, bust's; statues, either in china, glass, plaster, bronze, or marble; should a piece be wanting, she will substitute a composition in its room, and copy the pattern as high as possible.—N. B. She lives near Mrs. Wright's house on the Hard, Trot's point.

MICHAEL ANGELO WARWELL,
INTENDING to depart this province, gives this public notice to all those to whom he is indebted to bring in their accounts, in order to their being paid; and those indebted to him, are requested to discharge the same.

ON Monday the 3d of August, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be holden at the House of Mr. Pointsett, in Elliott-Street, a Board of Justices, assigned to keep the Peace in Berkeley-County, in order to sign Certificates for Licences (to all such Persons as shall be approved of) to sell and retail all sorts of strong Liquors, as also to keep Billiard Tables; therefore all Persons inclinable to take out Licences according to said Act, are desired to give in their Names to the Subscriber before the said Day, at his House up the Path, lately known by the Name of Major Rogers's.
ROBERT RAWLINS.

WILLIAM ADAMS,
WRITING-MASTER;
TAKES this method of acquainting the public, that he has opened a SCHOOL, at his house in ELLIOTT-STREET, nearly opposite BEADON'S ALLEY; where children, and youth of both sexes are taught reading, and writing a variety of the most useful hands; vulgar and decimal arithmetic, together with merchants accounts, mensuration, gauging, &c. in the most concise and expeditious manner.—Agreeable to his former advertisement in this paper, he teaches to write a legible hand in six weeks, at one hour per day: A specimen of a Dutch girls writing, who was never at any English school before, whom he has taught to write a legible hand in four weeks; and another of about twelve years of age, who has been taught the same in twenty-four days, may be seen at Crouch's printing-office, and at his school. He returns thanks to those who already have been pleased to employ him: The general utility his plan in teaching will be of, to those who are desirous of gaining a competent knowledge of the use of the pen, arithmetic, &c. in a short time, together with his continued assiduity, he hopes will recommend him to the favour of the public.—Mrs. ADAMS, makes children's gowns, slips, and teaches them to sew, mark, &c. She clears starches, and washes silk stockings in the best manner.
N. B. A good front CELLAR to let; boarding for single gentlemen, and children from the country.

TO BE SOLD, and entered upon immediately,
THE plantation or tract of land, called by the name of Wheeler's old place, at the fork of the road leading to the Congarees and Waterees, known to be as good a place for public business as any on the two roads, and has plenty of good high land hickory and oak thereon.—Also, two other tracts of land on the north side of Congaree-River, fit for corn, rice, or indigo; one of 250, and the other 200 acres, inferior to none in the province. The plats and grants may be seen in my hands.—Also to be sold very cheap, a parcel of young cows and calves, and several tame milch cows, from three to eight years old.—Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts of land, or cattle, may apply to
JAMES McKELVEY.

GREENLAND & JORDAN,
Have just imported in the Sloop Polly, Capt. Lee, from PHILADELPHIA;
SUPERFINE flour in barrels; water, milk, and butter biscuit in kegs; best Bristol bottled beer, Philadelphia ditto in whole and half barrels, bar iron, and a few boxes of soap; which they will sell cheap for cash or short credit.

ON Monday the 3d of August, we the
Subscribers appointed Inquirers of the Public Tax, for the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, intend going to the Houses of the several Inhabitants thereof, in order to receive their Returns on Oath, agreeable to Law.
ISAAC HUGER,
PETER MAZYCK,
JOHN DART.
June 7, 1767.

JOHN MARLEY, JOHN BRAUND,
AND
MICHAEL KALTEISEN,
Having entered into partnership, in the CARTING, WOOD-SELLING, and BOATING business, under the firm of
JOHN BRAUND, & Co.

TAKES this method to acquaint their friends and customers, that they may be supplied with fire-wood by the cord or boat-load, as cheap as at any wharf in town. They have likewise a parcel of good White-Haven coals, to dispose of very cheap, as they intend dealing for ready money only.—They further inform their friends in the country, that they are willing to sell wood and lumber of all sorts, on commission as usual; but will not be accountable for any wood or lumber stole off the wharf.

JOHN MARLEY,
JOHN BRAUND,
MICHAEL KALTEISEN.
N. B. Shipping may be supplied with fire-wood, and wood ready sawed and split for dunnage; and the best water in town.

BRAUND and KALTEISEN,
DESIRE all those indebted to them, for WOOD and CARTING, since the first of January 1766, to call and settle their accounts as soon as possible, to prevent themselves trouble, and laying us under the disagreeable necessity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney or magistrate.

To be LET, and entered upon immediately,
Large back Store and Cellar, in Gadsden's Alley.—
Apply to **CHARLES CROUCH,** in Elliott-street.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the first day of September;
THE House wherein Mrs. Elizabeth Hacket now lives, being very convenient for Lodging, having twelve good Rooms therein. For Particulars, enquire of
THOMAS GRIMBALL, junr.

Purrysburgh, July 9, 1767.
TAKEN up by **GEORGE STROUBART,** about eighteen months ago, a brown Cow without a brand; her ear marks, one an upper keel, the other a poplar leaf.
Also, a two year old Bull, with the same ear mark, and a Heffer about a year old, with some mark, not legible.—
The owner must prove his property before
JOHN L. BOURQUIN, J. P.

Cuffs-Town, May 29, 1767.
TOLLED before me, a strawberry roan mare, about nine years old, near thirteen hands high, a natural pacer; branded on the near shoulder M, with a flourish over it; on the near buttock H, on the off buttock F E, and on the off shoulder H; and has four black legs: Also a young grey filly unbranded. The owner or owners of said strays, must prove their property before
NH. FRIED. MEYER, J. P.

A Dark grey HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a short dock, both fore feet shod, branded on his mounting shoulder and buttock s, both paces and trots. The owner must apply and prove his property before
JULY 15, 1767. SAMUEL PORCHER.

RICHARD FOWLER,
Upseller and Paper-hanger, at his shop in Meeting-street, and near the Beef-market, has just imported in the ship Carolina Packet, Capt. White, from London;
A Neat assortment of paper hangings, of the newest and genteel patterns, with flower-pots for chimneys; a great variety of genteel landscapes, a large quantity of gold macee border, horse-hair seating for chair bottoms, with curled hair for mattresses; also some brass work for desks and chests of drawers, with some leather and brass wheel castors, with a variety of other materials in the Upholsterers business, which he carries on in all its branches, and returns his hearty thanks to those gentlemen and ladies who have favoured him with their custom, and hopes for a continuance of the same, as he will endeavour to merit it by his care and assiduity.

Purrysburgh, July 9, 1767.
RUN-AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, a young Negro fellow named **DUBLIN**, about 5 feet 4 inches high; had on when he went away, a brown jacket and ornaburgs trousers; one of his upper fore teeth grown over the others. Whoever delivers the said fellow to me at my plantation, or to the Warden of the Work-house, shall receive Ten Pounds reward.
DAVID HUMBERT.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, about six weeks ago, from his plantation on Broad River, called Cedar Creek, a Negro fellow named **ROGER**, about four feet and a half high, and near 20 years of age; speaks but little English; had on when he went away, a check shirt, and Negro cloth jacket. Any person that will take him up, and deliver him to me, or to the Warden of the Work-house, shall have FIVE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges paid, by
JULY 17, 1767. RICHARD CRATICK.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber in March last, a Negro fellow named **TOM**; and in June, a young fellow named **LYMUS**, of a yellow complexion, and took with him his brother **NED**, a black boy about 14 years old; all country born, and belonged to **MILLER ST. JOHN**, deceased; supposed to be harboured in Charles Town, or at Mr. Lance's plantations at John's Island, or Goose-Creek.—Whoever will deliver them to me at Ponpon, or the Warden of the Work house, shall receive TWENTY POUNDS a piece for **TOM** and **LYMUS**, and TEN POUNDS for the boy. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to hire, harbour, or carry off these Negroes at their peril.
ELIZABETH BEATTY.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
ROBERT OSWALD, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, by Virtue of two Writs of *Capias ad Respondendum*, at the Suit of *Lifton*, and *Hope*, surviving Partners of *Middleton, Lifton, and Hope*, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: It is ORDERED, That the said *Lifton* and *Hope*, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and are hereby summoned and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petitioner granted.
D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.
Pleas-Office, May 13, 1767.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
NICHOLAS WILLIAMS, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon *Mesne Process*, at the Suit of *John Paul Grimke*, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. It is ORDERED, That the said *John Paul Grimke*, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and are hereby summoned and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common-Pleas, or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.
D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.
Pleas-Office, June 15, 1767.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
WILLIAM HAIR, who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, upon *Mesne Process*, at the Suit of *Robert Mills*, Administrator of the Estate of *Robert Smith*, deceased, having petitioned the Honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors. It is ORDERED, That the said *Robert Mills*, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any wise indebted, be, and are hereby summoned and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first sitting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.
William Ancrum, Lambert Lance, and Aaron Leacock, to whom Part of the Petitioners Effects are mortgaged, are summoned to be and appear at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to render an Account upon Oath, of what is really and bona fide due upon their Mortgage, on pain of having the same deemed fraudulent.
D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.
Pleas-Office, June 15, 1767.

Collection County, July 15, 1767.
A Brown and white pied ox, branded T, marked in each ear with a hole and swallow-fork, and appears to be about six years old. The owner of the above ox, must apply to
EDWARD PERRY, J. P.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, at his Printing-Office in Elliott-street,